

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

21X Capital Ltd., et al.,

No. C06-04135 JW

Plaintiffs,

**CORRECTED NOTICE OF INTENT TO
APPOINT A RULE 706 EXPERT
WITNESS**

v.

Robert Werra, et al.,

Defendants.

The parties are notified that pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 706, at the Case Management Conference scheduled to take place on **September 23, 2008**, the Court intends to appoint an expert witness of its own selection to render an opinion on the following subjects:

1. What formalities are required by Texas with respect to capitalization, loans, or other financial or business conduct for a Texas limited liability company?

2. Under Texas law, who is responsible for ensuring that a limited liability company observes its formalities? Is there any formal scrutiny to determine if the formalities are being observed?

3. What is the current state of the law of Texas with respect to the applicability of the doctrine of “alter ego” or “piercing the corporate veil” to subject managers or members to personal liability for a contractual obligation of the limited liability company? Is the law different if the

1 limited liability is for a tortious injury suffered by a third party because of the conduct of a manager,
2 member or other acting on behalf of a limited liability company?

3 4. If either doctrine is applicable, what, if any, differences does the Texas law recognize
4 between the applicability of these doctrines to a limited liability company as distinct from their
5 applicability to a corporation?

6 5. If either doctrine is applicable to a Texas limited liability company, is the law different
7 with respect to the circumstances in which liability would be imposed on a “manager” in comparison
8 to the circumstances in which liability would be imposed on a “member?”

9 6. If either doctrine is applicable, under Texas law, what factors are used to determine
10 whether the liability of the limited liability company should be imposed on a manager or member
11 and what examples are there of cases in which these factors have been applied?

12 7. Has there been any significant change in the law with respect to these matters which
13 would be of significance given the time frame involved in this case?

14 The parties will be invited to submit other subjects for inquiry.

15 If appointed, the expert would be tasked with writing a report on the issues identified by the
16 Court. The expert will also be subjected to being called to give a deposition and to being called by
17 the Court or any party to testify as a witness. The expert would be subjected to cross-examination
18 by each party, including a party calling the expert.


19 If appointed, the expert would be entitled to reasonable compensation for the time spent in
20 preparing a report, conferring with the Court, testifying at a trial or hearing in the case. The Court
21 would order the parties to pay the costs and expenses of the expert in advance divided equally
22 between the two sides.

23 If appointed, the parties would not be precluded from calling their own expert witness to
24 testify on the subjects.

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1 The parties are ordered to appear at the hearing and to show cause, if any, why a Fed. R.
2 Evid. 706 expert witness should not be appointed.

3
4 Dated: September 18, 2008



JAMES WARE
United States District Judge

1 **THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT COPIES OF THIS ORDER HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO:**

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10 **Dated: September 18, 2008**

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk

11 **By: /s/ JW Chambers**
12 **Elizabeth Garcia**
13 **Courtroom Deputy**

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United States District Court
For the Northern District of California